

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865

The "Poisoned Chalice" Retribution.

"If the assassination could trammel up the consequence and catch With his surcease, success; that but this blow Might be the be-all and the end-all here, But here, upon this bank and shoal of time We'd jump the life to come. But, in these cases, We still have judgment here; that we but teach Bloody instructions, which being taught, return To plague the inventor."

Language as true and as applicable now as when Shakespeare put it in the mouth of Macbeth. The Scriptures are full of illustrations to show how frequently the wicked are the authors of their own punishment—how often they fall into the snares they have prepared for others. The parts of Haman and Mordecai have been enacted in every successive period of history. Just as vaulting ambition overreaches itself, criminals compass their own destruction. They propose by foul means the attainment of unworthy ends, but Providence wills a reversal. The Almighty adjusts the disarrangements in His great moral machinery by certain unflinching checks and balances and compensations. "We still have judgment here."

A black-hearted band of conspirators, stung by the successes of the Union arms, attempted in a spirit of malignity and with a degree of infatuation equally incomprehensible, to arrest the progress of pacification and to launch us upon a sea of revolution. Mr. Lincoln and General Grant had inaugurated a policy of a lenient and forbearing character. The people, carried away by this exhibition of moderation, were fast inclining to the verge of peace. The disposition to forgive, to shake hands and be friends again, was becoming widespread. The prospect of peace, of restored good feeling and unity was enchanting. But now we look through another medium, and instead of the tints of the rainbow, we see the sober gray of reality. We were listening to a siren voice. It was a fatal charm, a delusion, and a snare. It was a hallucination.

There were men who, like Ben. Butler, stood up amid the throng and declared that magnanimity to the South was a crime and a blunder. They showed the wrong that was done to our cause and to the men who have fought so long and suffered so much for that cause, by interposing between the leading traitors and the penalties so justly their due. They demanded the punishment of the leaders as an act of justice and righteous retribution, and as a significant example for the future. It was even becoming very doubtful whether such infamous scoundrels and traitors as Jeff. Davis and Breckinridge would receive their just deserts if caught. The epidemic extended in every direction, but there were a few men, as we have said, who resisted its infection. One of these men was Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, now President of the United States.

The South had no better friend than Mr. Lincoln. His assassination, therefore, while it is a grievous loss to the nation, is a deplorable calamity to the South. Rebels and traitors will not find in his successor a similar degree of clemency. Mr. Johnson was schooled amid so many bitter wrongs from the Secessionists of Tennessee that he has not forgotten his lessons.

The murder of Mr. Lincoln has exhibited in a stronger light than ever the diabolical character of treason. It was thought that the depth of Rebel atrocity had been reached. But a darker, deeper and more damning crime was yet to be unveiled. And lo, the result! The fountains of kindness have dried up, the impulses of generosity have been rudely checked, and the milk of human kindness has been transformed into gall and wormwood. Truly, "earth has no rage like love to hatred turned," and many there be who will bear witness to it.

Instead, therefore, of plunging the Government into anarchy by this last desperate expedient of treason, the conspirators and perpetrators of this terrible murder of the Head of the nation, have reunited those who had been drifting off upon the current of pacification by a firmer bond, and by a more solemn determination than ever to punish treason and traitors according to their deserts, to crush the last vestige of rebellion, and to cut the last link of Slavery. Verily God's ways are not as our ways, for in His hands the instruments of evil are made instruments of good.—*Baltimore American.*

The Opinion of Judge Douglas of Abraham Lincoln.

No man was better prepared to understand and appreciate Mr. Lincoln than Judge Douglas; and it might be added with equal truth, that no one possessed a more thorough respect for his character and ability. We remember very well how highly he spoke of him at the outset of the Presidential campaign of 1860. Is he, we asked, the man they say he is, and did he really deliver those speeches in '58? "Sir," replied the little Giant, "he is all that and more. I never met a better debater in the Senate or on the stump. He is a match for Davis, Benjamin and Wigfall put in one." We see by the last number of the Philadelphia Press, that "Occasional," its well known Washington correspondent, relates a similar anecdote.

"I can never forget," says Occasional, "and have often narrated an incident which took place in New York, when Judge Douglas became a candidate for re-election to the Senate, and when he was opposed by the Republicans and by the whole force of the Buchanan Administration. It was in the spring of 1858 when I called on the Judge, who was then staying, with Mrs. Douglas, at the St. Nicholas hotel. He was preparing for his canvass with great zeal, and knew that he had a hard struggle before him. The intelligence had just reached him that his Republican competitor would be Abraham Lincoln. While realizing that this fact only added to his own doubts of the result, he seemed to be flattered that his opponents had put forward their best man. Holding Mr. Lincoln's well-known, and, for a long time, much-abused, but not the less prophetic, speech in his hand—that speech in which he shocked the slave-despot by declaring that the nation must be 'all free or all slave'—with this remarkable production in his hand, he proceeded to pay a high tribute to Mr. Lincoln. He said he was the leading mind of his party, the most difficult man to meet and match on the stump, and the most skillful and thoughtful statesman of his school."

When Mr. Lincoln finished his inaugural address on the fourth of March, 1861, Judge Douglas stood by his side. As he finished and turned from the immense throng in front, Douglas said, in an undertone: "Your fears were groundless, Lincoln, for

you never spoke better in your life." Old Abe's honest face lightened a little, and in another moment he was surrounded by groups of friends. Certainly, his delivery of the inaugural address was excellent. He spoke in a commanding voice, was easy and at himself, and looked better than we ever saw him. No one, who heard him, could doubt the authenticity of his speeches against Douglas in the famous Senatorial canvass.

In the same letter, speaking of Andrew Johnson, the correspondent of the Press makes a mistake when he says that "Mr. Johnson, like his State, voted for Breckinridge." Tennessee cast her vote for Bell, and when the conservative portion of her masses, irrespective of party, were united on a Union platform in February, 1861, there was a net majority of sixty thousand.—*Cin. Times.*

Fry's Exemption List.

The journalists are making quite merry at the expense of Provost Marshal General Fry. Among others, the local editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, who has corresponded with that important functionary, received an answer which he has given to the public. Here it is:

Know all men, then, and women, that, according to the opinion of General Fry, the following persons are not required to take up arms "against a sea of rebels, and, by opposing, end them"—that they are, in point of fact, exempt:

1. Women of all ages and complexions, when of the female persuasion.
2. Very dead men, who can procure the receipt of the undertaker. Those simply "kilt" will be held to service.
3. Sound healthy men, who have within the last week enlisted for three years, and gone to the front. All one year's men will be drafted and compelled to serve double.
4. Men born blind, on furnishing a medical certificate to the effect that their sight has been growing no better very fast ever since. Those having a single optic left, whether the right or not, will be compelled to "go one eye on it."
5. Men with nary leg, if they can furnish evidence satisfactorily to establish the fact. Peg-legged men—that is men with a single leg—are subject to the draft. To such the Commissary General will serve out limbs of cork with their other ratons—the cost to be deducted from the bounty money. No soldier will be allowed to retain a cork leg after the expiration of his term of service.
6. Men born without arms, when it can be shown that they have not been engaged as teachers of penmanship or in cutting out paper likenesses with their toes. Such will be taken into the service and detailed to act as assistant editors of newspapers to be established in captured rebel cities.
7. Men over three hundred and sixty-five years of age, when accompanied by their parents. Men under ten years of age will be received until the promulgation of an official bulletin, signed by the Provost Marshal General, to the effect that the various drum corps are full.
8. All other persons whatsoever will be held liable to service, and will take their chances, however slim.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

What Will Become of Jefferson Davis.

Among the unsolved problems which attract public attention at this moment, one of the most interesting is the probable fate of the leaders of the rebellion, or more particularly of its late official head. A few weeks ago he wielded despotic authority over a vast district of country and millions of willing subjects. The march of our triumphant armies has day after day narrowed the confines of his dominion, until his empire has been reduced to the dimensions of a dungeon. Whether the gold robbed by his last acts of despotism from reluctant banks will purchase a pathway to some foreign shore remains to be seen; that he will apply a portion of it to such a purpose, if he can perceive any prospect of success, is very probable.

Ill-fated modern revolutionists, and deposed monarchs, ordinarily seek safety in flight. But he will find it more difficult to secure an exodus than Louis Philippe, who, by simply donning a workman's blouse and assuming a plebeian name, easily eluded the vengeance of the infuriated Parisians, and found refuge in the modern Patmos. Davis is even more closely environed than the fugitive Stuart, when he wandered for a time among the hidden recesses of his native mountains, until favoring chances enabled him to creep cautiously to the seaboard and wing his flight to sympathizing princes. Watched by the eager eyes of our mighty hosts, his footsteps evaded by the scrutinizing gaze of inevitable "contrabands," and if he even gained an obscure port, compelled to run the gauntlet of our blockaders, the Secession chieftain may well wonder how and whither he can flee.

If, by any possibility, he elude pursuit, his fate would not be an enviable one. Many a so-called rebel has represented a cause sanctified by such noble purposes that welcome hands have stretched forth to greet him in every country but his own. But an enemy of the rights of man, of the peace of nations, and of the welfare of the whole race, will vainly turn for respect to peer or peasant. In any land he would be compelled to drag out a miserable existence, homeless and friendless, despised for his failures, execrated for his successes. If he flees, it will be as Cain, the blood of his brother crying behind him for vengeance, and like him, his hand must be against every man's and every man's hand against him.

If, animated by the barbaric spirit of ancient heroism, he can make one last desperate struggle and crown his failure, if no friendly sword condemn him, by falling, after the "high Roman fashion," and making death proud to take him; or self-doomed, like Sardanapalus, choose a funeral pyre and boast that

"Time shall quench full many A people's records, and a hero's acts; Sweep empire after empire, And leave no trace of things that were; Shall spare this deed of mine, and hold it up A problem few dare imitate, and none De-pise—but, it may be, avoid the life Which led to such a consummation!"

he can also forestall the blow of his threatened capture by surrendering to the people whom he has outraged, and, throwing himself upon their magnanimity, await with dignity whatever verdict the proper authorities may pronounce. This would be the true course of a penitent criminal, and the one which the promptings of a chastened conscience should dictate.

Our National Debt.

The New York Tribune, in rebuking the croakers who have predicted financial ruin, and underestimated the resources of the country, quotes from Macaulay, as to the

feeling among the timid in England during her great war with the French. In that article from Macaulay, the review of the condition of things in England at the time referred to, winds up as follows:

It is sufficient to say that the prophets of evil were under a double delusion. They erroneously imagined that there was an exact analogy between the case of an individual who is in debt to another individual and the case of a society which is in debt to a part of itself, and this analogy led them into endless mistakes about the effect of the system of funding.

They were under an error not less serious touching the resources of the country. They made no allowance for the effect produced by the incessant progress of every experimental science, and by the incessant efforts of every man to go on in life. They saw that the debt grew, and they forgot that other things grew as well as the debt.

The New York Tribune then proceeds as follows:

Our case is precisely like that described by the great English historian. It is susceptible of the clearest proof.

1. That the great mass of the money borrowed from our people and expended in carrying on the war still exists as property in the shape of funded debt and national currency.
2. That the war has been carried out at a cost per annum less than the aggregate profits of the industrial pursuits of the country.
3. That in every year of the war the balance of trade with all foreign countries has been uniformly in favor of the United States.
4. That in every year of the war the Loyal States have steadily augmented their agricultural and industrial products and that this augmentation is very nearly five-fold.

5. That now, just at the close of the war, there is less personal indebtedness, negotiable and of record, than at any previous time in the history of the country.
6. That there is more realized wealth in our hands, more machinery of production, more varied industry, more manufacturing skill, more intelligence, more manhood, more power than ever before.

Yes! We Americans back our national debt as easy as any of our soldiers backed his knapsack into Richmond. And when we get tired of carrying it we can lay it down as easily as he laid his knapsack down—lay it down by cash payment. And, in the mean time we can fight in a dreadfully admonishing way, and do all the things that behoove the strongest, freest, bravest, "smartest" nation on the globe. That's just what we can do.

So pile your confidence and your money into your country's loan.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Amendment Abolishing Slavery.

We have received from a distinguished gentleman of this city the following extract from a letter received by him from a prominent citizen of North Carolina, formerly a slaveholder, and now a warm and zealous friend of the Union. It undoubtedly expresses the sentiment of the great body of the Union men of the Southern States:

"In the name of all that is sacred, prevail upon the leading men of the country to urge the States to the adoption of the amendment and thereby to place beyond all doubt the abolition of slavery. If they have any love for their Southern brethren, let them ratify the act of Congress, and destroy the lingering hope that many yet have of the perpetuation of slavery, and which is now preventing thousands from striving with manly hands and hearts for an honest and comfortable living. I am thoroughly, overwhelmingly convinced by contact with the people, that they are ready and wishing for it. In fact, the act completed, will bring rejoicing; but so long as there is hope, uncertainty and inactivity will reign. The abolition of slavery, by the constitutional ratification of the States, will strengthen the Union cause in North Carolina and Virginia, the present battle-ground of the rebels. The gambler standing over the gaming-table watches the turn of the cards so long as he has one dollar invested; destroy the game, and he will cast about for a living by other means."

The Effect of President Lincoln's Death on National Affairs.

The death of President Lincoln naturally excites universal and profound solicitude as to the immediate future of the country. He has been so marked a figure in the terrible events of the last four years, the action of the government in its contest with the rebellion has been so stamped by the impress of his personal character, and he had come to have so strong a hold upon the confidence and love of the whole people, without distinction of party, that his sudden removal from the stage of events naturally excites anxiety and apprehension in the public mind. He does, indeed, seem to have been needed to close the great work of pacification which he had so well begun.

Nevertheless, it is well to remember that the peculiar nature of our institutions makes it impossible that any one man should be absolutely indispensable to their preservation and successful working. Our government is of the people. They not only elect our rulers, but their spirit, their temper, their will pervade and control all the acts and all the measures of the government. Whoever dies, the people live, and the government lives also. If the Emperor Napoleon had been assassinated, all France would have been in revolution before twenty-four hours had passed away. President Lincoln's death, sudden and awful as it was—though it removes him in an instant from the most important and conspicuous position held by any living man,—does not interrupt for an instant the grand movement of our republican government. So far from exciting revolution, it only unites the whole people, more thoroughly than ever, in a common sentiment of devotion to the country and of profound grief for the great calamity that has fallen upon it. All party rancor is hushed. Political strife has ceased. All men of all parties, feeling a common interest and a common grief, stand together in support of the nation and of the man thus suddenly charged with the execution of the people's will.

The current of events will continue to dictate the policy of the government, as it has done hitherto. The rebellion is already substantially crushed. The war, to all intents and purposes, is closed. There is nothing in the death of Mr. Lincoln which can raise new armies for the rebel service or inspire new hopes for the rebel cause. No portion of the Southern people will be stimulated by it to renew the struggle. The same great Generals who have given our flag victory are still at the head of our armies, and the act of an assassin has so fired the loyal heart of

the nation, that the armies can be doubled in number if the necessity should arise. But it will not arise. The blow which has aroused the North will paralyze the South. The rebels will see in it nothing encouraging to their cause, nothing inciting them to new exertions on its behalf.

In President Johnson, moreover, the country has a man of courage, of sound judgment and of a patriotism which has stood the test of the most terrible trials. His sympathies are with the people, and all his actions will be for their good. He will respond to their sentiments and will execute their will. Nor will he be unmindful of the fact that the general line of policy which Abraham Lincoln was carrying out, when arrested by the murderer's blow, commanded the hearty and universal approbation of the great mass of the American people. No man ever came suddenly to power with a plainer path before him than that which lies before the new President. And no one need fear for a moment that the rebellion is to gain anything by the death of President Lincoln or by the accession to power of Andrew Johnson as his successor.—*N. Y. Times.*

Well Put.

The Chicago Post (Democratic) very forcibly remarks:—"The assassination of Mr. Lincoln was a part of the rebellion, just as much so, as the acts of Quantrill in Kansas, the massacre at Fort Pillow, or the murder of Gen. McCook." * * * Change has come upon the popular feelings during the last few days. Last Friday morning the people were prepared to approve any act of amnesty that executive clemency might offer. To-day the people are prepared for no such measure. A week ago any repentant insurgent might have found personal safety, on his own parole, in any part of the Union. To-day it would not be safe for him to try it. States and communities might, one week ago, have appealed for peace and have obtained it on almost any terms consistent with security in the future; but what one week ago would have been deemed ample security for the future, will not satisfy the public to-day. Peace is not now attainable upon the surrender of the rebel armies. Peace demands something more. The mangled corpse of a murdered President shuts out from the popular vision the old pictures of fraternal love and union beyond the Potomac, and to the eye that scans that horizon nothing appears but the hand of an assassin stained with the blood of a loved, admired, and cherished President. For the present all else is lost sight of. That hand is recognized as the hand of the rebellion; its bloody deed is recognized as the deed of that rebellion, and is not surprising that the popular heart demands that that hand be followed with relentless purpose over every foot of soil which has nurtured, sheltered, harbored and maintained that position.

The New Rebel Means of Warfare.

Among the official documents found in the Rebel Capitol on the entry of our troops into Richmond, was a bill offered in secret session of the Rebel House of Representatives, January 30th, 1865, establishing a Secret Service Bureau, for the employment of secret agents "either in the Confederate States or within the enemy's lines, or in any foreign country," and authorizing its chief officer "to organize such a system for the application of NEW MEANS OF WARFARE APPROVED, and of secret service agencies, as may tend best to secure the objects of the establishment of the bureau."

Arson and murder are among the "new means of warfare" adopted, and every member of the Rebel Government should be held to strict account for the fearful crimes committed under their sanction.

Plans of the French Union Sympathizers.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times writes:

The Opposition in the House of Deputies propose, among others, the two following amendments to the address: 1. "We have proclaimed from the start our sympathies for the Northern States of America. Thanks to their heroic efforts, slavery is abolished. We shall be happy to see re-established the powerful Republic of the United States, the natural ally of France, and we salute with joy a triumph which will have cost nothing to liberty." 2. "In Mexico we deplore more than ever the blood shed for a foreign Prince, we deplore the violation of the national sovereignty, and the future political engagements we have contracted. Conformably to the declarations of the Government, we expect the recall of our troops."

These two amendments are probably too radical, and stand no chance of being adopted; but many members will vote against them who would prefer to vote for them.

An Act of Fiendish Cruelty.

The most diabolical act of the Rebel Gen. Ewell before leaving Richmond was the explosion of the magazine, which was situated in the immediate vicinity of the Richmond almshouse, and against which it is said the citizens, backed up by John C. Breckinridge, the Rebel Secretary of War, remonstrated, but to no effect, as the General asserted that such were his orders.

The explosion took place at 5 o'clock in the morning, and involved a fearful loss of life. The inmates of the almshouse being unaware of his hellish design, were all quietly sleeping in their respective quarters at the time of the occurrence, and every one of them was instantly launched into eternity, their bodies being mangled in a most shocking manner. The houses in this locality were also shattered, so that not a pane of glass remains to be seen in any of them for a distance of several squares from the place where the explosion occurred.

Letter from Secretary McCulloch.

The following extract from a private letter from Secretary McCulloch will be read with interest. There is no doubt that the lesson taught the world of the stability of our government under the severest blows that can be brought to bear upon it, will work greatly to our advantage.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

MY DEAR SIR: You will perceive that the new administration is inaugurated, and the wheels of the Government are not stopped for a moment. My hope is, and my belief is, that this great national calamity will teach to the world a lesson which will be of the most beneficial character to our Republican form of Government; that it will show that the assassination of our Chief Magistrate does not affect in the slightest degree the permanence of our institutions or the regular administration of the laws; that an event which would have shaken any other country to the centre does not even stagger for a moment a Government like ours.

Very truly, yours,

H. McCULLOCH.

JOHN A. STEWART, Esq., New York.

Georgy, The Traitor.

To say that he is *hated* in Hungary is to express feebly the feelings of the nation towards him. The concentrated bitterness of the people, trodden into the very ground by the oppressor, is poured forth on the man to whom they entrusted all, and who betrayed them. We give one instance in an occurrence which happened in Kiagenfurt.

Two *honneds*—common soldiers—were returning from the regiment in Italy, in which they had been drafted, to their homes on furlough. They had just money enough to be able to reach Kiagenfurt, and once there were utterly at a loss what to do, in a strange town, stripped of everything, and without any means of raising money. Though it sorely offended their Hungarian pride, they at last resolved to beg. One said that he could not begin, and the other offered to commence by trying in a coffee-house near by.

The very first gentleman whom he asked gave him several zwanzigers. Surprised at such overflowing generosity, he went and showed his gains to his comrade, and told him to go in and try; for if he had as good luck, their begging would be at an end. The other went in, and came out soon, joyful, with his zwanzigers. They were counting their gains, when a waiter happening to step out, asked them if they knew who had been so generous to them.

"No," they said.

"That is Georgy, the Hungarian general."

Both the soldiers rose up, strode into the coffee house, and dashed the money on the table before Georgy.

"Scoundrel! We would rather die of hunger than take a kreutzer from you!" and then left the coffee house.

The affair was soon noised about in the hotel, and a handsome purse was made up for the two beggarly soldiers.

Recollection of President Lincoln.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives an account of a conversation with the late President, from which it appears that he had a presentiment that he should not survive the close of the war. The writer says:

He may not have looked for it from the hand of an assassin, but he felt sure that his life would end with the war long ago. He told me "that he was certain he should not outlast the rebellion." It was in last July. As you will remember, there was dissension then among the Republican leaders. Many of his best friends had deserted him, and were talking of an opposition convention to nominate another candidate; and universal gloom was among the people. Many in the North supposed an honorable peace attainable. Mr. Lincoln knew it was not—that any peace at that time would be only disunion. Speaking of it, he said:—"I have faith in the people; they will not consent to disunion. The danger is, they are misled. Let them know the truth, and the country is safe." He looked haggard and careworn, and further on in the interview I remarked on his appearance, saying: "You are wearing yourself out with hard work." "I can't work less," he answered: "but it isn't that—work never troubled me. Things look badly, and I can't avoid anxiety. Personally, I care nothing about a reelection; but if our divisions defeat us I fear for the country." When I suggested that right might eventually triumph—that I had never despaired of the result, he said: "Neither have I, but I may not live to see it. I feel a presentiment that I shall not outlast the rebellion. When it is over my work will be done."

Goodey's Lady's Book for May is on our table. The number is as lively and beautiful as this most beautiful of months. It contains about sixty engravings for Ladies' use—colored Fashions, Robe Dresses, Mantles, Bonnets, (what there is of them,) Embroidery and Braiding patterns, are all here to delight the eyes of the fair readers, and to incite to raids upon husbands' and fathers' purses. Marion Harland continues her story of "Poor Relations," and Mary W. Janvri and other celebrities in the literary world furnish choice articles. Don't fail to read Goodey for May.

WHIPPED AND DEMORALIZED, BUT NOT SCATTERED.—A soldier of Bates' division, after the command had run two days from Nashville, had thrown away his gun and accoutrements, and alone in the woods, he sat down and commenced thinking—the first chance he had for such a thing! Rolling up his sleeves, and looking at his legs and general physique, he thus gave vent to his "rheumatism": "I am whipped, badly whipped, and somewhat demoralized; but no man can say that I am scattered."—*Augusta Sentinel.*

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. June 27, 1864-336-tw&wlv.

Take Notice!

I HAVE just received a new importation of paper hangings and window shades, comprising many beautiful patterns, at Barstow's old stand on Market street, opposite State Capitol. R. B. JILLSON.

Frankfort, April 7, 1865-1m.

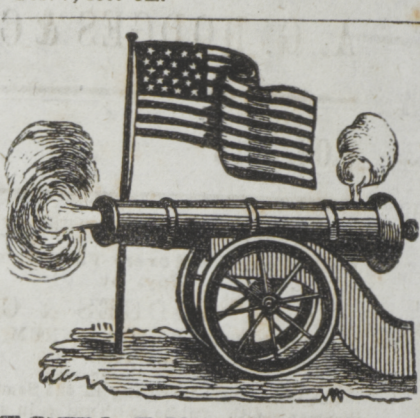
COUGH MORE TRY STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLOUS COUGH BALSAM CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for Infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally. May 25, 1864 w&twlv-325.

300 COPIES, STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

LATEST EDITION.

For Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition. Feb. 7, 1865-3m.



ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

Persons wanting ice, can get it any time by calling at my house. I will commence delivering it on the 1st of May. Tickets can be had by calling at my residence.

SANFORD GOINS.

April 21, 1865-tf.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the members of the Kentucky Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, May 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect officers and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the members. April 21, td.

PUBLIC SALE!

Valuable Stock to be Sold.

State of Kentucky, Franklin Circuit Court: I. P. Fisher, plaintiff. vs. Chas. S. Waller, & Co., debtors. In Equity.

BY virtue of the judgment of the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin, State of Kentucky, I will sell at public auction at the Court House door in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on the Fourth Monday in June, 1865—being the first day of the Circuit Court, 100 shares of stock in the Iowa Land Company, represented by Certificate No. 586. 100 shares of stock in the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Company, represented by Certificate No. 829. Also, 2 1/2 shares of LaCrescent stock, represented by Certificates No's 73 and 74 of share No. 10; Certificates No's 25 and 26 of share No. 2; Certificates No's 29, 30, 31 and 32, of share No. 3; and Certificates No's 114 and 115, of share No. 8.

The sale will be to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser or purchasers executing bond with approved security resident of the State of Kentucky. Said bond or bonds to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of a deed in law. G. W. GWIN, Com'r.

*New York Journal of Commerce, Jr., and Chicago Tribune, publish two weeks in daily and send bill to this office by the 1st day of June, with copy of daily containing advertisement. Frankfort, April 21-tds.

NEW ALBANY.

WOOLLEN MILLS,

State St., near the River,

New Albany, Ind.

WE are ready to do custom work promptly. We manufacture BLANKETS, COVERLETS, JEANS, LINSEYS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, &c., all secured and of very superior quality; also Stocking Yarns. We have these goods always on hand to exchange for Wool or cash. Customers not visiting our city can ship their wool to us by railroad or river express to manufacture or exchange and have their goods promptly returned by same. Cost of manufacturing collected on delivery of goods or taken out of wool. We guarantee our goods to give satisfaction. We send our price-list of manufacturing on application by mail. J. F. GEBHART & CO., Successors to Gebhart, Richardson & Co., REFERENCES—H. W. Wilkes, Louisville, J. J. Von Borries & Co., Louisville, a211m*

JOHN MASON BROWN,

(LATE COLONEL 45th KY. VOLUNTEERS.)

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

Special attention given to collections and to the prosecution of military claims. April 18, 1865.

WM. R. COX & CO.,

CINCINNATI, O.

DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES, WINDOW GLASS, And a general assortment of PAINTERS' MATERIAL. Being old and experienced House and Sign Painters we are prepared to furnish full directions as to the mixing and applying of Paints and Varnishes, and upon what work to be applied.

No. 173 Race Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets, Cincinnati, O. April 18-1m.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

THE following Dividends have been declared payable April 29, to Shareholders of record April 22, 1865:

Briggs Gold Company, Tenth Dividend.....Three Dollars per Share
McKinley Oil Company, Seventh Dividend.....Four per Cent.
Clifton Petroleum Company, Third Dividend.....One and a half per Cent.
Fountain Petroleum Company, Third Dividend.....Three per Cent.
Devon Oil Company, First Dividend.....Three per Cent.
Loomis Oil Company, First Dividend.....Three per Cent.
Transfer Books closed from April 22, to 30.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.
No. 81 John-st., New York.
April 25-1w.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1865

Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, April 21, 1865.

In view of the sad calamity which has fallen upon our country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States of America, it becomes us as a people to humble ourselves before a Merciful God, and pray Him that the sin of our people, which has culminated in such great crime, be forgiven, and be purged from our iniquity, and be again restored to His favor, and to peace and unity amongst ourselves.

For this purpose, Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1865, is hereby appointed as a day of Fasting, Humiliation, and Prayer.

On that day the people of Kentucky are invoked to suspend all secular business, and at the usual hour of service, attend their respective places of worship, and engage in the solemn and earnest observance of the day as one for humiliation before God, and prayer for His forgiving mercy and sustaining grace, in this our day of affliction.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Frankfort, April 26, 1865.

The President of the United States having appointed Thursday, the 25th of May, as a day for national humiliation and prayer, it is deemed appropriate that the 4th of May, fixed for that purpose by my Proclamation, be changed to the day fixed by the Proclamation of the President. Let it be so observed.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

Review of News.

The funeral cortege of our late President is moving on slowly towards Springfield. The reception of the remains at Philadelphia and New York and Albany was grand and solemn, the people of those great cities all uniting to do honor to the memory of the lamented dead. On the route, upon the farms and at the villages and towns, crowds were waiting the passing of the funeral train, and signs of deep, heart-felt grief were everywhere exhibited. In his life the President and the people were united in love for one another, and in his death they are not separated. So far his remains have passed through crowds of weeping friends, and so will it be till they are deposited in their last resting place. The nation mourns a Father's loss. The funeral cortege left Albany for the West on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Surgeon General reports that Secretary Seward is much better. He rode out on Wednesday and was benefited by it. His son is better and is gaining rapidly.

A despatch has been received at Washington from Gen. Grant at Raleigh. He says, "I reached here this morning and delivered to Gen. Sherman the reply to his negotiations with Johnston." Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and informing him that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between military commanders. We may now look for the surrender of Johnston.

The rage of Gen. Sherman's troops on hearing of the murder of President Lincoln was unbounded. Deep grief prevailed throughout the army. It was feared that they would destroy the city of Raleigh, but by the strictest vigilance it was saved.

The special correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Raleigh, N. C., says that during the interview between Generals Sherman and Johnston, John C. Breckinridge, who was present "was morose and reticent. He showed plainly how deep was his humiliation. He conversed, however, with those who addressed him, and to Gen. Sherman in a discussion as to the slavery question, made this remarkable confession: 'The discussion of the slavery question is at an end. The Amendment to the Constitution forbidding slavery is perfectly fair, and will be accepted in that spirit by the people of the South.'"

News of the fall of Richmond have reached England and created intense excitement there. It arrived too late, however, to admit of papers commenting on it before the sailing of the steamer. They seem to view it, though, as the end of the Confederacy. The rebel loan declined 6 per cent, closing at 23 @ 25.

General Pickett, who caused the execution of twenty-eight loyal North Carolinians, for the crime of having enlisted in the Union army, and who was captured at Plymouth last summer, is one of the officers embraced in Grant's unconditional pardon. Pickett himself deserted to the Rebel cause without the formality of having resigned his commission in the Federal service. It will be a pity if he escapes the halter.

A National Fast Day.

It will be seen by the Governor's proclamation that the day of fasting and prayer appointed by him, the 4th day of May, has been changed to correspond with the date of the day fixed by President Johnson. This is as it should be. A whole people bowing before God in acknowledgment of his hand in the nation's bereavement, and confessing the great sin which has aimed at the destruction of the country, looking for forgiveness of all offences which have caused His wrath to burn against us, will certainly be attended with the blessing of Him in whose hands we are. Let all our people observe the day solemnly and heartily.

Gen. Sherman's Blunder.

The country is a unit in its condemnation of the treaty entered into between Generals Sherman and Johnston. It is not only condemned as an assumption of authority by Gen. Sherman which he had no power to assume, but also, and chiefly, as a proposal of terms to the Southern Confederacy which the Government will never allow. When Gen. Lee wished to negotiate with Lieut. Gen. Grant on the subject of peace, General Grant promptly informed him that his power was merely of a military character and he could treat with him only as to the surrender of his army. And he did not for a moment suspend hostilities, even while the correspondence on the subject of surrender was passing between the two Generals. Gen. Sherman, with this example before him, a subordinate to Gen. Grant, suspended hostilities and entered into a Peace Convention with Johnston and the traitor Breckinridge, not looking to a surrender of the army but to a final settlement of the difficulties of the nation. It is Gen. Sherman's first blunder and, we believe, one innocent in his intention—but it is a terrible one, working, in the best view of it, to the advantage of Southern traitors. Davis and Breckinridge were both within our power; now they will undoubtedly escape. Howell Cobb and Gen. G. W. Smith and others were taken by Gen. Wilson at Macon, but by the terms of Sherman's treaty he was obliged to release them. They too will escape.

The terms agreed on could not be allowed by the Government. The Confederacy is virtually recognized. Traitors, who for many years have conspired against our Government, and who, four years ago, commenced the rebellion against its authority which has deluged the land with blood and filled it with mourning, into which has been crammed every conceivable form of wickedness that iniquity could devise—traitors who have conceived and wrought out all this are all to be pardoned finally and fully. And not only so, but they are to be invested with all the rights once theirs before they engaged in their treasonable work. The United States Congress is again thrown open to them and they may take their seats there to again insult the American people with their treasonable talk. Jefferson Davis may occupy that chair which he has thought to make vacant by the assassination of President Lincoln. And he may call around him in Washington the same Cabinet of traitors that served him in Richmond, thus verifying the Southern prediction of subduing the North and holding the Capital of the nation. The fifth and sixth terms of the treaty clearly bear us out in this view of the matter.

But further, the laws in the Confederate States still retain their authority and the citizens are to be subjected to them. Among these are those disfranchising Union men, making it a felony for Southern merchants to pay their Northern debts, and such like. Again the legitimacy of confiding State Governments is to be submitted to the Supreme Court. To say nothing of Missouri, Tennessee, Maryland and Western Virginia, what will Kentucky say to that? Governor Bramlette and the traitor usurper Hawes are put on the same footing. The patriot who has fought for his Country and State and been rewarded by the people with the Chief Magistracy of the Commonwealth, and who as Governor is strengthening the loyalty of the State and so advancing her prosperity and usefulness, is to plead his claims against those of the miserable traitor made Governor by Bragg's army. Can a Kentuckian allow that? The question is almost an insult.

There are other vital objections to the terms proposed, one main one being that no security is asked or given for the future. But we have not space now to dwell upon them. If such terms were allowed in the manner proposed, vain have been all the trials and sacrifices of the past four years—vain all the precious blood that has been spilt—vain the patient enduring of our starved and suffering prisoners—vain the martyr death of the noble patriot Lincoln—terrible has been the crime of the Union in its long struggle. But they will not be granted. The South may at any moment have peace; here are the terms—"They can at any moment have peace simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution." What lover of his country can ask more for them?

Governor Bramlette's Letter.

It is with much pleasure that we publish to-day the correspondence between Gen. Brinbin and Gov. Bramlette. It should be read with earnest attention, and the facts enunciated and commented on, and the views broached be carefully considered by all our readers. The truth of every word written by the Governor cannot be disputed, and the wisdom of his views is as clear as their truth. We know that by the opposition the idea that because slavery is effete and burdensome therefore measures should be taken for its removal is objected to. But it is met, not with fair, manly discussion, but by sneers and ad captandum argument. If slavery is dead, if it is effete, why take any measures in the matter? we are asked. Slavery is dead. The rebellion has set its seal upon its tomb. No angel will ever roll away the stone. There is for it no resurrection. In the mean time the institution is recognized by the State, its slave laws stand in full force, and while such is the case free labor can not be had. Of course the negro will not work in slavery when at any moment he may be free, and as free he will not work while subject to the penalties attached to runaway and free blacks. And while slaves stand, labor being degraded, the white laborer will

not expose himself to the degradation. So the State must suffer in all its interests. Our Governor in his wisdom and unblinded by prejudice, sees this and therefore counsels the best remedy. The Constitutional Amendment provides such a remedy,—as the Governor says, "It is the most direct, practical and legitimate mode now left to us, to escape the present and impending evils of an interregnum in labor, a dearth in industry, and a suspension of production." If Kentucky will give her voice to this measure her prosperity in the future is assured, and henceforth her loyalty will stand undoubted.

The Legislature at its coming session in May should come up manfully to this work. The great objection urged in the State against the Amendment is that it is an unwarranted interference with the affairs of the Slave States. Waiving this consideration—though it is, in our view, no interference whatever—the objection a many one or two worthy the minds of statesmen? The question now is, not as to Northern interference, or to the evil working of its persistent Abolitionism, but as to what the interests of Kentucky and the Union require. Our Legislators should take a higher standpoint than mere prejudice and habit—as patriots and statesmen they should act. That Kentucky requires the removal of slavery must be evident to all. If the Legislature will sanction the Amendment to the Constitution they will well serve the State, and it will bless them for it. If they refuse it, it is only on the ground of Northern interference and, to use a homely phrase, they will be "biting off their nose to spite their face." We do most earnestly hope that the Legislature will calmly consider this vital subject in the light of existing facts and "accept the logic of events." They should consider what the welfare of this State and the Union requires and then act accordingly.

The New York World gravely proposes that in case Mr. Seward survives the injuries which he received in the late murderous attack made upon him, he should be removed from the Cabinet. The reason given is that he is especially obnoxious to Southern rebels. How they hate him is evident to all by the attempted assassination. But as they have failed to remove him, the World requires that the Government should obey their will and put him out of the position he has so well held, and so highly honored. In view of the assassination of our late President, and the dastardly attack on the Secretary of State, such advice is highly offensive and should be met with the scorn and indignity it merits. It is, in effect, an approval of the murder of Mr. Lincoln and of the attempt on Mr. Seward's life. The World wept over the cruel death of our beloved President, but they were crocodile tears it shed—its lamentations were most profuse, but they were only lip deep.

Here is its main argument for Mr. Seward's removal: "The South would feel much the same kind of repugnance to coming back with Mr. Seward in that position, that we of the North would to receiving the States back with Toombs for Governor of Georgia, Mason Governor of Virginia, Sidel of Louisiana, Jeff. Davis of Mississippi, and so on."

The World thus places the North and the South in the same attitude in this rebellion, and holds that the objection on the part of the rebel States to Mr. Seward is as valid and as much to be respected, as is the objection of the loyal States to admitting the architects who have been working for their destruction, to the full rights and privileges of citizenship. Its views are disloyal in the extreme, and most untimely, coming as they do in this dark hour of the nation's mourning over the death of its Chief Magistrate—a death cruelly brought about by these very men whom the World thus places side by side with the patriots, Lincoln and Seward. The hissing of the Copperhead is not yet hushed. But it had better beware. The day for home-treason has passed.

THE DEATH OF RICHARD CORDEN.—At the moment of our great domestic loss says the New York Times, comes news of the death of the ablest and most intelligent friend of our country abroad, Richard Cobden. Few English statesmen, living or dead, have rendered greater service to the cause of liberty, at home or abroad, than the leader of the Free-trade party of Great Britain. His loss to his countrymen will become more appreciable in years hereafter than it is to-day. Much of the seed he sowed, as a social and political reformer, will spring up and bear fruit in the future. With us his eminent worth, his large and enlightened views, his catholic sympathies with progress throughout the world, his entire freedom from the insular prejudices which mark so large a proportion of his countrymen, gave him a claim upon the regard of the American people which will cause his memory to be long cherished.

National Union Congressional Convention.

The National Union Party of this (the 7th) Congressional District, are hereby requested to meet in Convention in the city of Lexington on MONDAY, MAY THE 8TH, 1865, (County Court day) at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, and providing for the thorough organization of the party for the coming canvass.

The Union men in each county of the district are earnestly requested to hold county meetings and appoint delegates to this Convention, as we wish a full attendance, and a fair expression of the wishes of the National Union men of the District.

JOHN B. WILGUS, Chairman Congressional District Committee for the 7th District.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY. Important Correspondence.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY, OFFICE OF ORGANIZATION U. S. TROOPS, Louisville Ky., April 20.

To His Excellency, Thomas E. Bramlette, Governor of Kentucky:

SIR: I write to call your attention to the disturbed condition of labor in Kentucky—the confusion produced by the nominal freedom of slaves, and the evils growing out of such freedom, while unsanctioned by State Legislation. The master can no longer hold his slaves, or depend on their labor for a single day, so that producers cannot calculate their crops or pursue agriculture with any degree of certainty. Having become restless and dissatisfied, the slaves leave their homes, and setting their faces toward Louisville, journey for days over long miles to these Headquarters, as the Mecca where freedom may be found, when that freedom should reach them in their homes, and they not be forced to become outcasts and wanderers in order to enjoy it. Our cities and towns throughout the State are crowded to excess with these refugees from labor, and hundreds are daily arriving to swell the throng.

The people unable to feed the large surplus population suddenly thrown upon them, want and suffering has already begun, and demoralization and crime will follow as natural consequences. The government, our ministers and the christian people are doing all they can, but it is not in their power wholly to meet the public wants in the respect. It is for you, Governor, and your legislature to obviate the arising evils by at once passing the constitutional amendment, and placing the State on a new basis.

The moment you do this, you will quiet the minds of the negroes, those who have left will return, and those still at home will remain to till the soil, so much in need of their labor. Slavery is at an end, and why deny it, or by withholding proper State Legislation seek to retain longer the shadow of an institution that was always worthless?

Negro enlistment has bankrupted slavery in Kentucky, over 22,000 of the most valuable slaves having already gone into service, while the few thousands left are being rapidly gathered up by recruiting officers and put into the army. Even old men and boys are found to be fit for duty in invalid regiments, and are taken. From seventy to one hundred enlist daily, freeing under the law of March 2d, 1865, an average of five women and children per man. Thus from 300 to 500 black people are daily made free through the instrumentality of the army. How long can Kentucky stand such a draft upon her slave population? To what purpose is it for the Legislature to refuse to act when the result is only a question of time? Kentucky needs what black labor she has left to till her soil, and her slaves can now be of more service to the nation in the cornfields than the army; but if she will not free them at home, then the army must absorb them; and if Kentucky suffers it is her own fault.

While in a state of transition the present disturbed relations of capital and labor must continue, but by freeing the slaves at one blow and getting at the bottom of the question it would end; your people could then proceed to reorganize labor upon a new basis. Clearly it is the intention and policy of this Government to make every black person in it free, securing to every one their own body and their own labor, and the sooner Kentucky makes up her mind to accept the new order of things and to establish labor upon a free paid basis, the better it will be for her.

I earnestly commend this subject to your consideration, hoping that your wisdom will devise speedily some means to remedy the evils I have mentioned.

I am Sir, with sentiments of Respect and esteem,

Yours ob't serv't,
JAS S. BRIBIN,
Brevet Brig. Gen., and S. O. U. S. Troops,
Frankfort, Ky., April 22.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Jas. S. Brinbin, Louisville, Ky.

GENERAL: Your communication of the 20th inst. did not reach me until the evening of the 21st.

I concur with you in the opinion that a prosperous and healthy system of regulated labor cannot be regained in Kentucky except upon a free basis. The result of rebellion has been to withdraw from slave labor all protection, and to destroy the power to protect it. The effect of rebellion has been to revolutionize the popular judgment upon the subject of slavery, and fix upon it the inexorable decree of "extermination." Were all the legitimate powers of the Government now exerted to foster into vigor, instead of to destroy, it may well be questioned whether this would succeed in building it up; whether rightfully or wrongfully is needless now to inquire. Slavery is regarded by the masses as the fruitful source of all our woes, and as inimical to our future peace and unity. This revolution cannot go backwards. As men of prudence and patriotism, we must accept the logic of events and recognize existing facts. That slavery must end, I accept as one of the facts ordained by this revolution, wrought out by rebellion. That it should end as speedily as possible, is a corollary which a practical wisdom and prudent common sense must deduce from the demonstration of our experiences. Our whole labor system is broken up and utterly demoralized. Slavery has become an incubus upon our energies; a burden to our advancement, and a negative to our prosperity. There is no hope of improvement under the present regime, nor the slightest prospect of growing better until the revolution has been fully accomplished in universal emancipation. The transition period from slave to free labor must ever be embarrassing to industry and deleterious to prosperity. It is, therefore, in my judgment, the requirement of wisdom and of a prudent regard to our best interests and highest prosperity, as well as the mandate of an exalted patriotism, that we should conform, as readily and speedily as practicable, to this decree of the revolution—foreordained by rebellion—and now sealed with the unalterable judgment of the American people. The scholium which I deduce from the logic of events is, that the proposed amendment to the Constitution is the most direct, practical and legitimate mode now left to us, to escape the present and impending evils of an interregnum in labor, a dearth in industry, and a suspension of production.

In accepting these facts and thus acting upon them, we have to give up what was to us valued at many millions of dollars, and to overcome the educated habits and prejudices fostered by our country. No easy task this! But Kentuckians have ever been equal to the occasion, and will not now fall below the measure of their fame, nor shrink from making those sacrifices which the peace and unity of their Government demand of their patriotism, and thus seal forever the lofty

destiny of this loved Commonwealth.

This contribution of our life-trained habits and prejudices, and surrender to the public peace of many millions of property—in excess of what any other loyal State has contributed during our struggle to maintain our national life—will give Kentucky on the historic page a just precedence in the ranks of the loyal and patriotic States. The emancipation of slaves costs our Northern brethren no sacrifice of interest, no immolation of habits, no conquest of prejudices, no disturbance of social relations, no breaking up of economical arrangements, no inconvenience or loss whatever. They can easily make the sacrifice, for they expend nothing. But to us it is the loss of many millions of dollars, the surrender of the trained habits and prejudices of a life, and incurs the perils, inconveniences and losses, which ever result from the sudden breaking up of long and peacefully established social and economical relations and interests. We have been much abused because we could not see that the existence of our Government depended upon either the continuance or discontinuance of slavery. Yet we have attested our devotion to the Government of the Union by furnishing more than our due proportion of soldiers to defend and maintain it.

With us, in Kentucky, the negro has never been a cause nor an object of strife. The preservation of the Union and the maintenance of the Government, has been and is the mainspring of our action, the substance of our loyal hopes, and the support of our patriotism. Though others were unwilling to have the Union without slavery, or the Union with slavery, we have ever been for the Union without slavery, and for maintaining the Government over an unbroken Union, cost what it might. This has been our loyal purpose throughout this struggle. Instead of abuse from those who make no sacrifices, we deserve respect and confidence for what we have done and for what we have borne. Those who direct the powers of our Government, should bear in mind that their mission is not to destroy slavery—for that is an accomplished fact—but to preserve and restore the Government of the Union. The hand should be gentle and assisting, which is laid upon the habits and prejudices of a loyal people—not heavy and coercive. Our prejudices may be detached with a gentle hand without pain or injury; but if torn asunder with a rude hand, it will lacerate the popular mind, and pain the public heart, without benefiting freedom.

For the sake of the peaceful and kindly relations of our country, it is to be hoped that our brethren of the Northern States may more generally understand and better appreciate these facts. I am of those whose unflinching faith is "that all things work together for good" to those who love our country, and who dare maintain our Government at any peril and with every sacrifice. But those who demand most are not those who usually make the readiest sacrifices for their country's good.

I am, General, Yours respectfully,
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

We are under obligations to Hon. L. W. Powell for several very valuable official and public documents. He has our thanks for his kind remembrance of us. We are also grateful to Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman for the important documents with which he has furnished us.

Laws of Kentucky.

We are pleased to learn that there is in course of preparation and shortly to be published, by an eminent member of the Kentucky Bar, the General Laws of Kentucky enacted by the Legislature since the publication of Stanton's Statutes, including those of the winter Session of 1864-5. The Acts to be arranged under appropriate titles, with notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals construing the Revised and General Laws of the State. To be complete in one volume with a thorough index.

This will be an invaluable work to the legal profession, and to all officers in the civil departments of the State of Kentucky. Due notice of its publication will be given.

GRAND FENIAN BALL.

The Brotherhood of Frankfort will give their FIRST ANNUAL BALL, at the CAPITAL HOTEL, Wednesday Evening May 3, 1865. Saxton's Band, of Lexington, will be in attendance. Supper will be served at 12 o'clock, precisely, at which time a Flag will be presented to the Brotherhood by the Ladies of Frankfort. After supper the Ball will be continued. Tickets are limited, and can only be procured by application to P. Joyce, Cornelius McAuliffe, and John Haly, three of the managers.

Every thing which can add enjoyment to the occasion will be done by the managers, and also by the gentlemanly proprietor of the Capital Hotel, and we doubt not this first Ball of the Fenian Brotherhood will long be remembered with pleasure by all who may engage in its festivities.

Codes of Practice of Kentucky.

In course of preparation and soon to be published, a new edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice of Kentucky, to embrace all the amendments to the codes enacted by the Legislature since their adoption, with notes of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and of the Courts of New York and Ohio construing the Codes. H. MYERS, Esq., of the Covington Bar, is preparing this work. Due notice will be given of its publication. a28 6w.

\$100 Reward.

STOLEN—On Tuesday night, April 4, from my farm, near Beard's Station, a light iron gray HORSE, fully 16 hands high, 7 years old, and left eye a little dim—racks and paces under the saddle, and trots well in harness. I will give \$50 reward for the apprehension of the thief, and \$50 for the recovery of the horse. Address care Drawer No. 126, Louisville, Ky. JOHN MILLER. April 28-4t.

PILES! A SURE CURE

EVERY BODY is being cured of this distressing disease by the use of

Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy

Read what those say who have used it: Mr. Charles W. Landram, of Louisville, and Mr. J. P. Hazarde, Cincinnati, O., both were cured after using one pot of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. They say they have tried everything, but could obtain no relief, but one Pot of Strickland's Pile Remedy effected a perfect cure after suffering for many years with the worst kind of Piles. They recommend every one who is suffering to try it. Sold by all Druggists, 50 cents per pot. Manufactured at No. 6, East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O. Ask for Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. May 25, 1864-w&twly-325.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d March, 1865.

First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00. The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00.

ASSETS.

Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 199,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate..... 11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 174,820 23
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days..... 9,425 69
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security..... 18,900 00
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns..... 17,855 49
Amounts due from Agents not included in above..... 1,604 45
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office..... 5,993 46
Office furniture, iron safe, &c..... 1,814 09
Missouri defence warrants..... 411 00
Revenue stamps..... 15 80
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable..... \$ 430,996 36

LIABILITIES.

Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies..... 4,425 80
Present value of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies..... 69,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value..... 40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$5,357,900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI, CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.

Samuel Willis, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, of which the principal portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

(Signed) SAMUEL WILLIS, President.
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county, in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this sixth day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.

(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Frankfort, May 21, 1865.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance as his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by

A. G. HODGES, Agent.

Frankfort Ky., April 25, 1865—sw—329.



JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction. S. C. BULL. Feb. 24, 1865-4m.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjacent counties.
(April 7, 1862-4f.)

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts
of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1857-4f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
All practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Counties.
Office—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-4f.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by
myself about 1847, and a large number of
calls attended to with satisfaction, to all con-
cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.
Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing
a strong determination to retire from the business,
and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wil-
liam Graham and myself purchased his entire stock
on hand, which, together with a fine assortment
of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the
purchase from him, makes our present supply
very ample.

We have also concluded to manufacture and
keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
WOODEN COFFINS, of every size, price, and
quality.

We are also prepared to offer special inducements
to undertakers in or out of the city, either
for Cases, Caskets, when I discontinued the trade,
every description of Coffins, trimmings, all of which we in-
tend to keep and offer on reasonable terms.

Individuals or families can feel assured that all
orders entrusted to us, will be promptly and care-
fully attended to. Apply to
J. R. GRAHAM & CO.,
No. 6, St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky., opp. P. O.
March 26, 1863-wtwtw.

L. WEITZEL, V. BERBERICH.
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their work to give
satisfaction, both as to its execution and the
charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-4f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder
of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th
day of 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at
large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor
of Garrard county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the
73d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
March 14, 1865-wtwtw.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6
inches high, dark hair, rather narrow com-
plexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage
in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and
in the habit of repeating the last words
of every sentence. At first the impression is
made that he is simple minded or foolish.
July 24, 1864-3m-34s.

J. R. GRUNDY,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
205 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Jan. 20-6m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that one GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, on or
about the 19th day of January, 1864, murdered
John R. Gritton, in the county of Mercer, and is
now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY
DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GEORGE
W. MCKINNEY, and his delivery to the Jailor
of Mercer county, within one year from the date
hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand, and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be af-
fixed. Done at Frankfort this, the
24th day of February, A. D. 1864, and in
the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Feb. 29, 1864-wtwtw.

Kentucky Central Railroad!
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT
1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Ken-
tucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and North-
western Cities and Towns. But one change of
cars!

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
6 A. M. and 1:35 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M. and 12:25 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily,
(Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train,
and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or
St. Louis, early the next morning.

LEAVE ARRIVE
Nicholasville 11:40 A. M. Covington 5:00 P. M.
Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:45 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the
Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time
for Supper at Cincinnati.

The Morning Train arrives at Covington at
10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and
taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R.
for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, St. Louis,
Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and
Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleep-
ing Cars by Night Train!

For through tickets, apply at the offices of the
Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent
March 10, 1865-4f

DIARRHOEA
AND
FLUX!
STRICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!

IS a composition of astringents, absorbents, stim-
ulants and carminatives, which every physician
acknowledges is the only preparation that will
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in
several of our army hospitals where it gives the
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of
thousands of our soldiers, and we can guarantee
it to be the best remedy in the world for Diarrhoea
and Dysentery.

Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most
happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we
have a great number of testimonials from patients
who have been cured after being pronounced in-
curable by their physicians, some after taking
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!
You ought not to be without such a valuable
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of
April 24th, says: that thousands of our soldiers
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50
per bottle.

May 25, 1864-wtwtw-32s.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Patented October 13, 1863.

Black, Blue, Green, Red, Yellow, Orange, Purple, Pink, White, Brown, Gray, Tan, Mauve, Lavender, Violet, and all shades of colors.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bon-
nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chil-
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of
Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as
would otherwise cost five times that sum. Vari-
ous shades of color are produced from the same
process. The process is simple and any one can
dye with perfect success. Directions in English,
French, and German, inside of each package.

For further information in dyeing, and giving
a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted
to dry over colors, (with many valuable recipes),
purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10
cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
220 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 23, 1863-wly.

Kentucky River Coal.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL, also a
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youngs Bay,
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
S. BLACK.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT

Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1860.

NOTICE.
To the Citizens of Frankfort.
HAVING engaged the services of an excel-
lent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your
desires every morning, fresh light bread, hot from
the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply,
which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's
old stand, on St. Clair street, one door below
Express Office.
A. J. GRAHAM.
March 24, 1865-2w.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.

THE undersigned having purchased the ma-
terial, &c., of the office known as the States-
man office, propose to publish in the city of
Lexington, Kentucky,
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER.

Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.

It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent
advocate of the best interests of the Government
of the United States, and of Kentucky, and we
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-
fidence and patronage of every truly loyal person.

The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Groceries
and Family Supplies, will be found in each
issue.

The publication will be commenced in as short
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending
us the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00
Considering the high price of paper and other
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will
friends of the cause exert themselves to aid us?
Address: GEO. W. & JOS. B. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER

To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-
ditional Union Men.

FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-
tucky has found but little expression, either in
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in
the press. This state of things, at all times a
source of murmuring, though somewhat alleviated
by the partial supply of loyal journals from
other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction
and a positive demand for such a newspaper.

Demanding that the rebellion shall be suppressed,
we would have all the means necessary to
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding union
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those
who administer the Government—whilst the war
continues—sympathy and support. Believing
the rebellion to be not only without palliation
or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted
it should wholly bear the responsibility of
its guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty
of grappling with it fully realized.

In so wide a field where the instruments em-
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-es-
tablish the authority of the Government. In a
word, we wish to test that which is the paramount
duty of the Government to preserve the Union
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-
sire to affiliate with those true Union men every-
where, who hope for, and look to the nation's
success in the field—not to its defeat as the
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable
peace.

The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every
occasion—and their resolutions in their primary
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-
antee—that a majority are with us. The object
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-
jority, and to develop into political action the
convictions which, in their hearts the people
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with
the current news, and to develop some important
features of a daily, that have not hitherto re-
ceived from the press here the prominence desirable
in a mercantile community.

Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-
sent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-
nounce the appearance of the first number on
Monday, April 18th.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,
twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one
year.

L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

Western Presbyterian,
DANVILLE, KENTUCKY.

The Western Presbyterian will be published
in Danville, Kentucky, as a weekly religious pa-
per, under the editorial control of the Rev. ED-
WARD P. HUMPHREY and the Rev. STEPHEN
YERKES. It is proposed to produce an old-fash-
ioned Presbyterian family newspaper, on the
general plan of the former Presbyterian Herald.

The Editors are pledged to maintain a strict ad-
herence to the Presbyterian Church in the United
States, and to the Nation in the perils
through which both are now passing. The paper
will be devoted, as its first and highest object,
to the interests of the Presbyterian Church, its
doctrines, order and worship, and to the growth
in saving knowledge of its members. Special ef-
forts will be made to promote the unity of the
whole church on the basis of unwavering adhe-
rence to its General Assembly and to its Institu-
tions and Agencies for the spread of the Gospel.

It is the conviction of the Editors that our form
of Civil Government is the ordinance of God for
the people of this country, and that the Union
of these States is the condition without which
the life of the nation cannot be saved. This senti-
ment will be freely uttered to the extent per-
mitted to the religious press, while political contro-
versy and discussion will be left to the secular
papers.

A digest of religious intelligence, a summary
of general news for the benefit of those who
may see no other paper, literary and scientific no-
tices, a column for the children, the Bible Class
and the Sunday School, and a corner for the
Farm, the Garden and the Home, will find a place
in the paper.

The Editors have undertaken this work at the
urgent solicitation of their brethren—ministers
and ruling elders, from various parts of the
State, met in convention during the session of
the Synod of Kentucky in October last. The
Editors are to have the able control of its col-
umns. They now call upon all who approve the
object to give a wide circulation to the paper.

TERMS—Three dollars a year, if paid in ad-
vance; three dollars and fifty cents, if not paid
within three months.

The first number will be issued as soon as the
printing office can be fitted up—not later, it is
hoped, than the 20th of January, 1865. Lists
of subscribers should be returned by the 15th of
January.

Address,
WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN,
Danville, Kentucky.

Commissioner's Notice.

H. M. Bedford, assignee of Thos. L. Petty, Z.
Petty, and John Petty, Plaintiffs,
vs.
Thos. L. Petty, and others, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.
BY order of the Court at the February Term
1865, the cause has been referred to me to re-
ceive proof, and audit the claims against Thos. L.
Petty, Zach. Petty, and John Petty. Creditors
will file their claims with me at least twenty days
before the June Term, 1865, proven as is required
by law in case of claims against the estate of
deceased persons.

G. W. GILK, Master Commissioner.
H. H. & H. H. Attorneys.
March 28-wtwtw.

Statement of the Condition
OF THE
HARTFORD CO.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agen-
cies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and is paid up.

ASSETS.
Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 48
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 124,273 40

Hartford, P. & F. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 8 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 13,000 00

Cleveland & P. A. Railroad,
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 3,500 4,025 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad,
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 29,000 00

Cleveland & N. B. R. Co.,
R. R. [3d M't. Mortgage
Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual
interest, 25,000 26,500 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,
(G't Mort.) M'tgage B'ds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 29,350 00

Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R.,
(2d Mort.) M'tgage B'ds,
7 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 26,000 00

P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d
Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 6
per cent., semi-annual
interest, 50,000 57,000 00

Buffalo, New York & Erie
R. R. Second Mortgage
Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual
interest, 18,000 18,360 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 38,000 39,140 00

N. Y. Central Railroad Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 30,000 33,900 00

Conn. River Railroad Co.,
Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 10,000 10,600 00

Little Miami Railroad Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00

N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co.,
M'tgage Bonds, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00

Wayne County, Michigan,
Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual
interest, 25,000 25,000 00

Rochester City Bonds, 7 per
cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00

Brooklyn City Bonds, (W. A.)
10 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 25,000 29,250 00

Jersey City Water Bonds, 6
per cent. semi-annual int., 50,000 56,000 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per
cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,420 00

Hartford City Corp., 6 per
cent. semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00

Town of Hartford Bonds,
[1853 & 1858], 6 per cent.,
annual interest, 60,000 65,400 00

New York City Bonds, 6 pr.
cent., quarterly interest, 75,000 81,750 00

United States Coupon Bonds
1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 196,000 196,000 00

United States Coupon Bonds
1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual
interest, 182,500 191,625 00

United States (5-30) Cou-
pon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent.,
semi-annual interest, 169,000 172,380 00

800 Shares Butcher & Dro-
vers Bk S's, N. Y. City, 20,000 25,000 00

100 Shares Hanover Bk S's,
N. Y. City, 10,000 10,700 00

100 Shares City Bk S's, N. Y. City, 10,000 15,000 00

200 Shares Bk of Commerce
Stock, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,000 00

100 Shares Bank of Com'th
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 10,500 00

300 Shares Bk S's, N. Y. City,
Traders Bk S's, N. Y. City,
100 Shares Mercantile Bank
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 13,500 00

200 Shares Market Bk S's,
N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00

1200 Shares Mechanics Bk
Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 34,200 00

200 Shares Merchants Ex-
Bk S's, N. Y., 10,000 10,200 00

400 Shares Metropolitan Bk
Stock, N. Y. City, 40,000 48,000 00

820 Shares Merchants Bank
Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000 44,690 00

400 Shares Manhattan Co.
Bk S's, N. Y. City, 20,000 27,000 00

300 Shares Nassau Bk S's,
New York City, 30,000 31,800 00

200 Shares North River Bk
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 11,000 00

300 Shares Bank of N. Y.
Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000 36,000 00

200 Shares Bk North Amer-
ica S's, N. Y. City, 20,000 22,400 00

200 Shares Bank of the Re-
public S's, N. Y. City, 20,000 21,000 00

400 Shares Ocean Bk Stock,
New York City, 20,000 19,400 00

400 Shares Peoples Bk S's,
New York City, 10,000 10,500 00

500 Shares Phenix Bk S's,
N. Y. City, 10,000 11,200 00

400 Shares Union Bank S's,
N. Y. City, 20,000 24,000 00

150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and
Trust Co. S's, N. Y. City, 15,000 30,000 00

100 Shares U. S. Trust Co.
Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000 19,000 00

Total assets of Company, \$3,401,938 56

LIABILITIES.
The amount of Liabilities due or not
due to banks and other creditors, None.

Losses adjusted and due, None.

Losses adjusted and not due, 5,478 50

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or
waiting for further proofs, 122,625 02

All claims against the Company are
small, for printing, &c. 200 00